

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

DILUTED MILK FOR CALVES.

Result of Experiments Carried on at Storrs College.

At the Storrs Experiment Station, a series of experiments in the feeding of young calves were carried on under the direction of Professor G. C. White. There were two main points in mind in these experiments:

1. The feeding of silage; this, if satisfactory could be used to replace more expensive grain and hay.
2. The diluting of whole milk with water before feeding; this, if practical, would reduce the amount of whole milk necessary to be fed in sections where skim milk is not available; the lower food value of the diluted milk was brought up by proper grain mixtures.

Ten groups of calves were used in the experiments, each group including two to four calves. The groups were fed as similarly as possible, except for variations called for by the experiment. The calves were started as soon after birth as possible. Whole milk was fed to two weeks of age and then skim or diluted milk was gradually substituted. For the first two weeks of warm liquid was the limit fed. Grain, hay and silage when given were started at two or three weeks of age. The order of feeding was liquid, grain, silage and hay, weighed amounts of each being given. The costs of the food eaten could thus be calculated, using the same prices for all groups. The calves were fed to six months of age. The general care, as well as the feeding, was similar for all groups; all were kept in the same barn and similar pens.

It was found in the feeding of these similar groups that silage could be fed to calves even when all were very young. The calves would begin eating it when only a few weeks of age, and soon developed quite a liking for it. The experimental groups showed that while silage could not entirely replace the grain and hay it could replace quite a bit of it; with one group silage replaced one-third of the grain and two-thirds of the hay. However, silage should be fed with caution during the first two or three months; after that time it will seldom give trouble. The following limits can be given as a guide to the amount to be fed at different ages:

- 1 to 2 pounds up to two months.
- 2 to 3 pounds during the third month.
- 3 to 5 pounds during the fourth month.
- 5 to 7 pounds during the fifth month.
- 7 to 9 pounds during the sixth month.

The diluting of milk also proved satisfactory after a proper supplementary grain mixture was found to go with it. Milk was diluted as much as one part milk to three parts water and fed with a grain mixture consisting of: 1 1/2 parts hominy, 1/2 parts ground oats, 1/2 parts red dog flour, 1/2 parts blood meal.

These, along with hay, gave very satisfactory results when fed to the calves. When silage was added to this ration, even better gains were made and at a less cost. The food value lost by diluting milk with water was thus made up in the dry grain eaten; it was even found that it was undesirable to mix any of the grain in the diluted milk. If it is not possible to get the red dog flour mentioned above, standard or flour middlings might be tried. One other point should be brought out here; the milk used in these dilution experiments was from Jersey cows and hence had a high test; if the milk used was used, the above ration would have needed some modification. This method of feeding calves was not as satisfactory as the feeding of whole milk, but it was much more economical and did not give quite the gains and healthy condition attained with skim milk or whole milk.

"Celery may be stored and kept for winter use by placing it in old tubs, and covering it with corn fodder or straw; trenches covered with straw, manure or straw; in outdoor cellars; or in the storage room in the basement.

"Celery will test the skill of the gardener about as severely as any crop he may choose to grow, but no garden product pays better for painstaking care and effort than this crop. For details as to the storage of celery, see Farmers' Bulletin 879, 'The Home Storage of Vegetables,' U. S. Department of Agriculture.

KEEPS A DAILY DIARY.

Here is what a farmer in Connecticut says about keeping farm accounts: "In January, 1917, using your Farmers' Account Book as a guide, after reading up a bit in a farm management book, I used our daily diary and got the figures in proper shape to fill out our revised report. I had dropped out cost accounts on most lines of stock. The cost accounts showed that I had listened to the 'old school' farmers and (without thinking) sold too cheaply."

"This year the books will show a more reasonable profit, I mean nearer what we are entitled to. The experience of this farmer proves the fact that some systems of farm accounts are especially valuable to know how much it is making or losing on his business each year so that he can plan for increased profits. It emphasizes the importance of knowing the relative cost of the different crop and live stock enterprises in order to make a reasonable profit, and produce efficiently.

If the farmer knows these things he is much better able to carry on his business on a more satisfactory basis. For such attention has been paid in the past to the information which a record of the items pertaining to the financial side of the farm business will furnish. The present war conditions are forcing the farmers to the realization that by far the greater number of factors concerned in successful farming are on the business side.

Some kind of farm accounts are needed to keep track of these changes to show which pay and which do not. A simple diary form answers the purpose of the farmer cited above. At the end of the farm year he arranges the figures of the different farm enterprises to show the facts in each case. He knows which departments are profitable and is able to compare the actual production of the farm with the possibilities of the business. The results of these simple records enables the farmer to make his plans on a sound business basis.

The Extension Service of the Agricultural College and the Farm Bureau Agents are ready to help farmers start accounts, keep them, and use them at the end of the year.

Every farmer should keep accounts and any farmer who would like any assistance within seventy-two hours touch with either of these institutions.—B. A. McDonald, Connecticut Agricultural College.

Top Dressing for Hay Lands Should Not Be Done For Two or Three Years.

Do not apply top dressing to hay lands yet. Top dressing of grass lands for hay purposes should not be done until at least two or three weeks, according to the present indications. The putting on of fertilizer containing a large amount of readily available nitrogen will result in the loss of nitrogen by leaching, should we have heavy spring rains.

One of the most satisfactory results of the increased food production call has come from the tobacco men. Not only have a large number of them promised to plant a considerable acreage of food crops

such as potatoes, corn and other grains in addition to their regular tobacco crop, but a number will leave their winter rye standing instead of plowing it under for green fertilizer according to custom. This is a real contribution to the food production program as it means an actual loss in receipts to the tobacco grower from a decreased acreage of their standard crop.

The greatest increase will be in field corn, but spring wheat, barley, rye and other grains will be increased in acreage also. The interest shown in planting spring wheat is the most encouraging sign of the practical response of the farmers to the appeal of the food administration. Many of them are doubtful about raising wheat here, but they are willing to take a chance with a few acres. They realize that wheat is the greatest factor in winning the war and, whether they make any profit on it or not, they will make their patriotic contribution in this way.

Corn and other common grains they know all about and will plant more and care for it better than ever before. The prospects for an increased potato crop in the county are good and it is apparent that the county will come nearer to growing all the potatoes it will eat next winter than it has in years. The farmers are more willing to undertake the larger acreages of grains as grain demands less hand labor than other food crops and labor is one of the big problems this year.

SAVE THE PIGS.

Loss of a Little Sleep and Energy May Be Necessary But It Counts in End.

If Connecticut is to show the increase in pork production expected of her this year the swine growers of the State must save every pig possible and see that they are cared for properly. Neighboring states will not have a big surplus of pigs for us to fatten. More is expected of them than usual and they must look out for an increase in their own production.

Sows yet to farrow should be provided with comfortable quarters and be watched closely. Keeping in mind the farrowing date and being on guard to render any assistance necessary might mean the saving of a number of pigs, which in turn might mean considerable profit, the saving of human lives and even nations. The loss of a little sleep and energy and getting up a little rain or rough weather in caring for the sow and her pigs may be unpleasant but these little unpleasant tasks are necessary if we are to get the most profit and do what is expected of us (our duty) in helping to meet the war.

At farrowing time sows should be in good flesh but not too fat. Thin sows cannot furnish pigs proper nourishment and do justice to themselves, while on the other hand fat sows are sluggish and apt to mash their pigs. Therefore, the two extremes should be avoided.

No sudden changes should be made in sows' rations shortly before farrowing, but heavy or concentrated feeds should be given a few days before farrowing. During the last week of the gestation period, the object being to avoid constipation or trouble at farrowing time. Fermented feed or anything likely to produce a harmful effect on the young should not be fed at this time. Sows need a considerable amount of exercise and should not be kept in a stall for farrowing pens more than two days previous to farrowing. A small amount of clean bedding should be provided, avoiding coarse rough material that might irritate the skin of pigs. Leaves, grass or most any of the hays make satisfactory bedding.

For 24 hours after farrowing sows should be deprived of all feed, but during this time water at about body temperature should be given before they are fed. A good plan in feeding is to wait until they come to feed troughs and show a desire for something to eat. They will let their needs and wishes be known in due time. When the sows indicate that they are ready for feed again they should be fed lightly and the amount increased gradually for a week, at which time full feed may be given. By nothing pigs carefully at each feeding during this time one can tell if proper feeding is being done. If they show trouble in digestion (indicated by scours) the feed should be reduced.

Young pigs need quite a bit of exercise and many times those in good flesh fail to take a sufficient amount and die of thumps. Such pigs should be forced to exercise. Dropping them in a big barrel where they can hear but not see their mother induces them to take exercise. They may be driven about with a whip or in some other way if exercise is not taken voluntarily.

By the time pigs are three weeks old they will be ready to eat easily digested feeds. A shallow trough should be provided where it will be accessible only to them, and mixtures of a little whole milk or skim milk and ground oats or middlings makes a satisfactory feed. Getting pigs to take feed early makes it possible to wean them at 7 or 8 weeks of age without checking their growth. It is well to have some kind of pasture or grazing crop for such pigs and for fattening swine too. A good grazing crop will furnish a big part of the feed necessary for such animals and may be provided at much less expense than by purchasing the equal in feeds on the markets at the present time.—D. G. Sullivan, Connecticut Agricultural College.

STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

One Worst Pest With Which Raisers Have to Contend—Methods of Treatment.

The stomach worm in sheep is generally considered to be the most serious pest with which the sheep raiser has to contend. The most serious effects of stomach worm infection are seen in lambs, while full grown sheep, although infected, may show no apparent symptoms of disease. It is from the old sheep however, through the medium of their pasture that the young lambs are infected.

The most frequent symptoms of stomach worm are anorexia, loss of flesh, general weakness, dullness, capricious appetite, thirst and diarrhea. The anemic condition is seen in the paleness of the skin and mucous membranes of the mouth and eye. A more certain diagnosis may be made by killing one of the flock and opening the stomach. The stomach worms of one and one-half inches long and about as thick as an ordinary pin. The worms in the stomach produce eggs of microscopic size, which pass out of the body in the droppings and are thus scattered broadcast over the pasture. If the temperature is above 50° F. the eggs hatch and develop in a few days to two weeks. Freezing or drying soon kills the unhatched eggs. The tiny worm which hatches from the eggs grows to be one-third of an inch long. Further development then ceases until the worm is swallowed by a sheep, after which it begins to grow and reaches

Buy Liberty Bonds

—WE SELL THEM—

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, APRIL 24th, 25th and 26th

We Will Give To Each Person Purchasing 4 Double Rolls of Wall Paper Free-One Thrift Stamp-Free

Every person should do their bit for their country first. They should think of their home next.

Spring is here and that means housecleaning. Housecleaning is never finished until new WALL PAPER is used.

Everybody has been compelled to use a large amount of wood this last winter therefore the ceiling and walls must have got discolored by smoke, consequently new Wall Paper will be necessary.

Our complete assortment of fine patterns will more than please you. Our prices are the lowest, quality considered.

KITCHEN AND HALL WALL PAPER..... from 20c to 40c
DINING ROOM AND PARLOR WALL PAPER..... from 30c to 50c
LIVING ROOM WALL PAPER..... from 35c to 60c
BED ROOM WALL PAPER..... from 20c to 35c

We also carry a complete line of Oatmeal and Washable Paper at very low prices.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

FREE WE WILL GIVE AWAY ONE THRIFT STAMP WITH EVERY 4 DOUBLE ROLLS OF WALL PAPER

Every person knows by this time what Liberty Bonds mean and also what Thrift Stamps mean.

SCHWARTZBROS., Inc.

"The Big Store with the Little Prices" 9-11 Water St.

Senior Naon, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, is at present in Buenos Aires.

Colonel Bickford will be General Officer Commanding the Toronto District while General Logie is overseas.

We Sell Smilage Books

The Boston Store

We Sell Smilage Books

Crush to a fine powder, one fourth of a teaspoonful of Cupper Sulphate (bluestone) and dissolve in one pint of boiling water, using an enamel ware dish. Then add cold water to make the solution up to three gallons, using wooden vessels as the bluestone will corrode most metals. This will be enough to dose 100 adult sheep.

The amount of the dosage for sheep and lambs are:
For lambs under one year of age, 1/4 oz.
For sheep past one year old, 3/4 oz.
Dose the sheep after have been starved twelve hours.

Gasoline Treatment—The evening before the first treatment the animal should be shut up without feed or water and are dosed at ten o'clock the next morning. Three hours later they are dosed with water and at night they are again shut up without feed or water. The next morning the second dose is given and the third morning the third dose. The size of the doses are one-fourth ounce for lambs and one-half ounce for sheep.

The dose for each animal is measured and mixed separately in lugged oil or milk and given by means of a bottle or drenching tube. Gasoline should not be given in water.—A. G. Skinner, Connecticut Agricultural College.

SPRING WHEAT AND OATS IN THIS WEEK.

The seeding of spring wheat and oats should be done this week if possible, as both of these crops will do better to develop and mature in the coolest part of the season to avoid the attack of rust, which will lessen the yield. Two hundred to 300 pounds of acid phosphate should be used per acre on both of these crops. Before seeding treat all the seed with formaldehyde made up of one pint of formaldehyde to 50 gallons of water. Treat by soaking the wheat seed for 20 minutes, then drying by spreading the grain out and sprinkling it with this solution, covering it up with a canvas to keep the vapors in contact with the seed for several hours. Then immediately dry so as to seed easily.

The Lord Mayor of London has received from Canada the £20,000 voted by the Dominion to the Mansion House Halifax Fund, which now amounts to £180,000.

Our Stocks Are Now Complete

Buy Now at the Low Prices

Prices \$2.50 to \$6.00

The Reid & Hughes Co

2

SHIRTWAIST OFFERINGS

ON SALE TODAY

Fetching Styles—Wonderful Values

A special purchase comprising approximately 50 dozen very good looking Waists, in Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Wash Satins, Silk Soire, Habutai, dainty Cotton Voiles, Organdies, Dimities.

DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS FOR QUICK SELLING

At \$3.95 At \$1.95

ACTUAL VALUES \$5.00 TO \$10.50

ACTUAL VALUES \$3.00 TO \$5.00

NO APPROVALS

NO EXCHANGES

ALL COLORS

ALL SIZES

ON SALE TODAY

BUY ONE—BUY TWO—BUY THREE OR FOUR

THE VALUES ARE SURELY PHENOMENAL AND CANNOT BE DUPLICATED FOR SOME TIME TO COME.

The Manhattan

121-125 Main Street

SERVICE WILL HELP WIN WAR

By P. G. HOLDEN

In the United States there are 29, 200,000 people engaged in money-making pursuits. Of these, 12,000,000 are engaged in agricultural work; seven million in manufacturing and mechanics; five million, seven hundred thousand in domestic service. This class includes housekeepers and employees of hotels, restaurants, bootblacks, umbrella menders, employees of saloons and dance halls, and of some minor occupations. It does not include housewives, who are classed in the United States census report as having "no occupation." Four million, eight hundred thousand are employed in trades and transportation, and one million, three hundred thousand, or only 4 per cent, of the workers, are in the professions.

Of all classes of business men in America, the agricultural implement dealer stands apart as servant to the greatest industrial class of men in the world—the farmer. The dealer's educational influence effecting food production in this country cannot be estimated. Upon him and the manufacturers of farm machines, possibly more than any other class of men in the United States, aside from the farmer himself, will depend the result of the World's War, for it is not worth while to do our best?

Upon the farmers of this country rests the responsibility of food production, but the implement dealer must provide the farmer with the means for growing more food with less labor.

This can be accomplished only through preparedness by furnishing machines and repairs and having them shipped on time. There is little to do on the farm in winter and a day spent now in overhauling machinery and getting things in shape will save many a day when there will be no time to spare.

In this stage of the battle the implement dealer is holding the most important part of the line. I feel sure he will not neglect his duty—that he will not prove a slacker. If he does, the whole line will be endangered.

I believe every dealer will realize his responsibility. He holds the key to the situation. Because of car shortage and labor shortage and the

shortage of material, there is danger that unless he orders early he will not get the tools until too late.

The Dealer Must Do His Part.

The implement dealer can do much to help win the war. But he should act at once—now. Here are some of the things he can do and should do:

Give encouragement; render service; be leader in home canning and drying campaign.

Be active in food conservation. Show people how to save one-third the wheat by using potatoes in making bread.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

Be a live wire in all public movements in the community.

You Careless Boy!
Shine Your Shoes With SHINOLA

Learn to be neat and thrifty. SHINOLA gives the quick dressy shine and makes your shoes wear longer. Ask your mother to get you a SHINOLA HOME SET

The genuine bristle dauber and lamb's wool polisher make shoe shining easy. Ask Nearest Store. BLACK—TAN—WHITE—RED HOME SET